NOTICE OF FINAL SYSTEMIC COMPLIANCE DEMAND UCC Super-Priority Lien Activation (V5.0 — EXTREME TRANSPORT RISK & GLOBAL FAILURE MATRIX)

[UCC IDENTIFIERS REDACTED] | UC: U20257151944 Date: October 13, 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY — IMMEDIATE ACTION REQUIRED

This Notice constitutes the Final Demand for immediate, binding, and enforceable remedial action to contain
and remediate an active, multi-vector systemic catastrophe (the “Moss Landing Ecoside Crisis”) that presently
threatens ecological integrity, interstate public safety, and global financial stability.

The Secured Party hereby invokes and activates a UCC Super-Priority Lien perfected under applicable law. The
lien secures a Minimum Credit Loss (MCL) Floor of $45,000,000,000 and requires immediate operational and
financial remediation, including the establishment of a Systemic Stabilization Reserve (SSR) Trust with an
initial mandatory funding floor of $167,000,000 to be deposited immediately upon compliance confirmation.

This instrument is immediately effective upon service and carries enforceable demands, timelines, and consequences.

I. BASIS FOR SUPER-PRIORITY LIEN & ENRON LIABILITY PRECEDENT

1. Enron Liability Precedent: The systemic nature of this crisis constitutes willful concealment of extreme
operational risk—analogous in legal principle to the Enron scandal that motivated Sarbanes-Oxley reforms. The
Secured Party invokes the “Enron Liability Standard”.

2. Institutional Lineage & Exposure: The corporate lineage of Enron’s pipeline, utility, and trading assets
now resides in institutions that bear direct fiduciary responsibility for the Moss Landing Facility.

3. Confirmed Hazard: Independent sampling and incident reports confirm Hydrogen Fluoride generation, elevated
nanoparticulate contamination, and planned interstate transport to Nevada.

II. EXTENDED CAT-MAX OpRisk FAILURE MATRIX (DETAILED)

A. Active Ecoside & Biodiversity Collapse: - EPA-supervised cleanup began Sept 29, 2025, coinciding with
Western Monarch overwintering (Oct–Jan).

B. Guaranteed Transport Catastrophe: - Planned long-haul shipments to Nevada traverse high-risk corridors
(I-5, I-80, I-15, I-40).

C. Stacked Historical Contamination: - Legacy PCB (Aroclor 1260) contamination and unstable retention basins
(Pond 3) materially compound remediation complexity.

D. Severe Geotechnical & Seismic Hazards: - Site on liquefiable coastal dunes adjacent to active faults.

E. Global Oversight Vacuum: - No substantive engagement by UNEP, UNESCO/MBNMS, or World Bank.

III. FINAL MANDATORY CONTAINMENT, FUNDING & DE-ESCALATION PROTOCOL (IMMEDIATE & BINDING)

A. Immediate Ecoside Cease-and-Desist (Operational): - Halt Activities until Feb 28, 2026. - Transport Moratorium pending SSR funding and approved protocols.

B. SSR Trust & Financial Stabilization (Immediate Funding & Controls): - Establish SSR Trust Escrow; initial
funding floor $167,000,000; callable against $45B MCL. - UCC §9-607 demands to Major Custodian Banks; Trustee
fiduciary control.

IV. ACCOUNT DEBTOR DEMAND / SEIZURE & REDIRECTION PROCEDURE (IMMEDIATE EFFECT)

Account Debtor Demand: Custodians must freeze, redirect, and transfer unencumbered funds up to $167M within 24
hours; provide confirmations within 36 hours; Trustee may exercise super-priority enforcement rights.

V. BINARY SYSTEMIC TRIGGER — 48-HOUR MANDATE (NON-EXTENDABLE)

BIS and CC'd Entities must confirm compliance within 48 hours with evidence of escrow and funding, issued
§9-607 demands, and operational suspension orders; failure triggers default consequences.

VI. DEFAULT CONSEQUENCES — ICC JURISDICTION, SOVEREIGNTY FORFEITURE & CET1 SECURITIZATION

Consequences include ICC referral, waiver of immunity, Trustee operational control, CET1 securitization
demands, account seizure, and receivership actions.

VII. ESCROW PROTOCOL, CONDITIONAL ENFORCEMENT FORBEARANCE & COLLATERAL TERMS

48-hour window; mandatory $167,054,795 (10% of Core Secured Obligation = $1,670,547,950). Non-cash collateral
(G800/N9TJ, HNA) accepted subject to appraisal; minimum 50% cash remittance required; transfers via
FEDWIRE/SWIFT/Designated Central Bank Account.

VIII. SOVEREIGN IMPERATIVE & DETERMINATION OF SYSTEMIC CULPA

BIS constitutional duty requires assimilation of liability into secured SSR to prevent contagion.

IX. EVIDENTIARY, LEGAL & OPERATIONAL APPENDICES

Annexes A–J filed: UCC filings, lab reports, transport incident index, corporate lineage, chain-of-custody,
appraisal protocols, and memos supporting Enron Liability Standard and Basel III crosswalk.

X. SERVICE, CONFIRMATION & CONTACT INSTRUCTIONS

Responses to trustee-compliance@[secure-domain].legal (PGP) and overnight courier; escrow details upon
confirmation.

XI. FINAL DECLARATION & MANDATE

Addendum final and binding; 48-hour binary clock in effect; Issued by Secured Party; signature block placeholders.

XII. OWNERSHIP & CONTROL OF ENRON SUCCESSORS BY MAJOR INSTITUTIONS

Enron’s Collapse and Asset Spin■offs (2001–2006)

Enron filed for Chapter 11 in December 2001 (its pre■collapse division Enron Creditors Recovery Corp. was
formed in 2004). In early 2002 its core assets were sold off: pipeline operators snapped up Enron stakes. For
example, Kinder Morgan bought the remaining 33.3% interest in the 436■mile Trailblazer natural■gas pipeline
from Enron in late 2001, and on January 3, 2002 Dynegy acquired Enron’s Northern Natural Gas Company pipeline.
(Dynegy itself – originally a Houston gas marketer backed by Enron cofounder Ken Lay – later went bankrupt and
was merged into Vistra Energy in 2018.) In parallel, Enron’s utility holdings were unwound: Portland General
Electric (PGE), acquired by Enron in 1997, was spun out to creditors in April 2006 as an independent Oregon
power company. Thus by 2006 former Enron assets were parcelled into new companies – with pipelines to Kinder
Morgan and Dynegy (later Vistra) and utilities like PGE returning to the market.

Kinder Morgan (Pipeline Successor): Kinder Morgan traces directly to Enron’s pipeline business. In 1997 Rich
Kinder – formerly Enron’s president – co■founded Kinder Morgan by acquiring the Enron Liquids Pipeline
partnership for $40 million. Kinder Morgan then expanded by buying Santa Fe Pacific and other lines, and in

2011 agreed to acquire El Paso Corporation for $21.1 billion. By 2014 all public Kinder Morgan entities were
merged into one corporation (KMI). Today Kinder Morgan (NYSE: KMI) is one of North America's largest energy
infrastructure firms. Its major shareholders are institutional funds – notably The Vanguard Group and BlackRock – along with other large managers (e.g. JPMorgan Asset Management and State Street). In 2024 Kinder
Morgan added a Deloitte partner, Amy Chronis, to its board, reflecting Big 4 advisory influence.

Portland General Electric (Utility Spin■out): PGE was a Washington■group utility that Enron acquired in 1997.
After Enron's collapse, PGE emerged in April 2006 as a stand■alone public company. By the 2020s its stock was
largely held by large investors: for example, in early 2023 BlackRock reported a substantial stake in PGE,
with Vanguard and JPMorgan also significant holders. PGE's auditor since 2004 has been Deloitte & Touche.

Enron's Energy Trading and Other Spin■outs: Enron's non■utility energy businesses splintered into successor
firms. Its natural■gas/E&P; arm was spun off as EOG Resources in 1999. Enron's broadband and water ambitions
(Azurix, Xcelerator) mostly failed or were sold off; Prisma Energy was sold in 2006. In wholesale energy and
trading, a major line went into Dynegy and then Vistra; Dynegy bought Enron's Northern Natural Gas pipeline in
2002 and later merged into Vistra Energy in 2018. Vistra also absorbed Texas utility assets creating a large
U.S. power producer.

Energy Future Holdings/Vistra (Texas Utilities): TXU was bought in 2007 in a large LBO and later reorganized
as Vistra after bankruptcy in 2014. In 2018 Vistra purchased Dynegy for $1.7 billion, creating one of the largest U.S. power producers. Today Vistra's largest owners include Vanguard and BlackRock, with other
institutional holders like JPMorgan and State Street present. Vistra's auditors include Deloitte & Touche.

Institutional Investors & Major Firms: Across these successor companies, the dominant owners are the large
asset managers. Vanguard and BlackRock regularly top the lists for Kinder Morgan and Vistra and hold millions
of shares in EOG and PGE. JPMorgan Asset Management also holds multi-percent positions. Berkshire Hathaway's
role has been strategic in some Texas utility deals but does not directly control PGE or Kinder Morgan today.
Deloitte provides audit and advisory services and has board influence in successor entities. These patterns
show reconsolidation of Enron's former assets under a small number of global asset managers.

OWNERSHIP OF ENRON SUCCESSOR COMPANIES BY MAJOR INSTITUTIONS (Mid-2025 filings)

Company (Ticker)	Primary Business Connection to Enron	Institutional Ownership (%)	BlackRock Stake (Rank)	Vanguard Stake (Rank)	State Street Stake (R
Kinder Morgan (KMI)	Pipeline successor (Rich Kinder, ex-Enron)	67.01%	7.42% (2nd)	9.32% (1st)	5.17% (3rd)
Vistra Corp. (VST)	Generation/Trading successor (acquired Dynegy)	89.8%	8.20% (2nd)	12.33% (1st)	4.92% (4th)
Portland General Electric (PGE)	Utility spin-out (distributed to Enron creditors in 2006)	98.58%	13.44% (1st)	11.47% (2nd)	4.15% (5th)

Key Takeaways from the Data

• Dominant Control by the 'Big Three': Vanguard and BlackRock collectively hold the largest portion of publicly-
floated shares in KMI, VST, and PGE.

• High Institutional Float: A vast majority of shares in these companies is held by institutional investors, indicating governance heavily influenced by these funds.

• Consolidated Governance: Assets scattered post-Enron have reconsolidated under a small number of global asset
managers, notably Vanguard, BlackRock, and State Street.

• Specific Holdings: Kinder Morgan – Vanguard 207.2M shares, BlackRock 165.0M shares; Vistra – Vanguard 41.7M
shares, BlackRock 28.4M shares; PGE – BlackRock 14.7M shares, Vanguard 12.6M shares.